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CLOSED SHELF

U.S. HELL-BENT ON SETTING FIRE TO A NEW WAR IN KOREA

A UPI report from Seoul said that an extraordinary joint military conference held on Oct. 12 in Seoul, at which generals of the 8th U. S. Army and those of the South Korean puppet army met for the first time after the setting up of the "military regime" in South Korea.

Participating in the cenference were Guy S. Meloy, U. N. Commanding general and Commander-in-chief of the 8th U. S. Army, and 10 other generals representing the U. S. side and Kim Chong Oh, Chief of Staff of the South Korean puppet army, and 22 others from the puppet army.

Speaking at the conference, Guy S. Meloy emphasized the gravity of the current international situation and ordered an immediate reexamination of their operation plans.

Sharply attacking the statement made at the conference by Meloy, the Minjoo Chosun said in its editorial as follows: By intensifying tensions in Korea, the U.S. imperialists are doing their utmost to save their crumbling colonialist rule in South Korea and to prevent the outburst of the South Korean people's indignation over U.S. occupation of their land.

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Meanwhile, the U. S. imperialists and the South Korean reactionaries are making all-out efforts to increase war preparations in South Korea. For this purpose, they have recently set aside a period from Oct. 6 to Nov. 11 as an "anti-Communism campaign month" and are conducting more actively military maneuvers there.

Referring to this situation created recently in South Korea, the Rodong Shinmoon said: Military maneuvers, conducted recently in South Korea by U.S. forces and puppet forces, are provocative acts by the U.S. imperialists to set fire to a new war in the Far East.

Some of the main military maneuvers launched so far are:

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*From August 10 to 11. The U.S.-"ROK" Joint Landing Operations at Pohang on the eastern coast. Taking part in which were the U.S. Marine Corps, and the U.S. Seventh Fleet, as well as the "ROK" and U.S. Air Forces. A large-scale training in bombardment by warships was also conducted (AP report from Seoul).

* On Sept. 5 and 6. Guided Missile Air Transport Operations. This was the first of the kind in South Korea and was held between Kumpo and Kunsan. Missile units, using such weapons as "Honest John Missile," and 12 planes from the 315 Air Division at Tachikawa base in Japan participated in the operations (Hankuk Ilbo).

* Surprise Landing Operation. This was launched on Sept. 16 along the western coast between Kumpo and Kanghwa, on the assumption of an "atomic war" (Hankuk Ilbo).

* U.S.-"ROK" Joint Maneuver. This was carried out on Sept. 27 and 28 on the southern Korean waters, and was participated in by U.S. cruisers equipped with missiles and by South Korean puppet vessels.

* Participating in "The Rimjinkang River Crossing Operation" which was conducted from Oct. 3 to 6 in areas near the military demarcation line, were almost all the units belonging to the First U.S. Mechanized Division equipped with amphibian tanks. Guy S. Meloy observed this operation (Hankuk-Ilbo).

On Oct. 7 and 8, task force operations named "Whale Operations" were carried out jointly by U.S. and "ROK" naval forces.

* * *

These military maneuvers are indications of the desperate efforts of the U.S. imperialists to save the South Korean political and economic situation, which is taking a turn for the worse and threatening their colonial rule in South Korea.

Therefore, the U.S. imperialists are hell-bent, as even Western papers point out, on suppressing all the patriotic forces in South Korea which may at any moment overthrow the puppet military dictatorship.

From this standpoint, the U.S. imperialists are making all their efforts to intensify tensions in Korea and to create a war atmosphere to impose once again a fratricidal war upon the Korean people.

Korean Party, Gov't Leaders Cable to GDR Counterparts

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—

In commemoration of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the KWP Central Committee and Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, and Choi Yong Kun, Chairman of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, jointly sent on Oct. 6 a congratulatory cable to Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party and Chairman of the GDR State Council; Otto Grotewohl, Premier of the German Democratic Republic; Dr Johannes Dicekmann, Chairman of the GDR People's Assembly; and Dr. Erich Correns, Chairman of the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany. The cable follows in part:

In commemoration of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic, we, in the names of the KWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and Government, and all the Korean people, extend our heartfelt congratulations to you, and through you, to all the fraternal working people of the German Democratic Republic.

The foundation of the German Democratic Republic marked a new era in the history of the German people.

The working people of the German Democratic Republic, after assuming the sovereignty under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party, have won brilliant victories in the course of constructing a new society through their struggle in the past 12 years.

Today, the German Democratic Republic is a developed socialist industrial country with the firm foundation of socialism and with cooperativized agriculture.

The working people of the German Democratic Republic are devoting themselves to a successful fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan for developing the national economy, for completion of socialist construction.

They are fighting to the utmost of their power against West German militarism which is daily being strengthened, and for the earliest conclusion of a peace treaty, on the basis of which a peaceful solution of the West Berlin problem should be achieved.

The German Democratic Republic is the source of freedom and happiness for all the German people and a powerful bulwark for peace and democracy in Germany and Europe as well.

Rejoicing over the results obtained by the German people as their own, the Korean people support wholeheartedly the consistent stand of the German Democratic Republic that the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany should not be delayed any longer and that West Berlin should be demilitarized to become a free city. Further, the Korean people support strongly the measures taken by the German Democratic Republic for strengthening the security of Germany and of all socialist countries.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic as two members of the great family of the Socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union, are successfully carrying out socialist construction, consolidating mutual unity and extending assistance mutually. These two countries stand firmly in the West and East of the Socialist camp, as its outposts opposing their common enemy.

Regarding as boundlessly important the fraternal goodwill and cooperative relations established between the two countries, the Korean people will do their best as ever before to promote and develop further these relations.

We sincerely wish you and the fraternal German people further success in your struggle to construct socialism in your country and to safeguard the security of Europe and world peace.

Landlords, Compradore Capitalists And Reactionary Bureaucrats— Lackeys of U.S. Imperialism!

* In his summary report on the activities of the Party Central Committee at the 4th KWP Congress, Premier Kim Il Sung defi ned the character and formulated the fundamental tasks of the revolution in South Korea: "The revolution in South Korea is that of national liberation opposing imperialism and a democratic revolution opposing feudalistic forces as well. The fundamental demands of this revolution are to smash U.S. colonial rule by compelling the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to get out of Korea and to realize the democratic development of South Korean society and the unification of the country."

* U.S. imperialism relies upon landlords, compradore capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats to maintain its colonial rule over South Korea. These lackeys are a guide of U.S. imperialist aggression and its docile servants. Therefore, in order to completely drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea, their social and class foundations must be exterminated root and branch.

* The landlord class fostered and protected by U.S. imperialism is the main fetters checking the development of South Korean society. Holding possession of farm-lands, forests and fields, orchards and mulberry fields, the South Korean landlord class is plundering peasants through various kinds of feudalistic exploitation. Landlords are positively cooperating with U.S. imperialism and its puppet regime in plundering agricultural products, forcing purchases of fertilizer and in collecting various taxes from the peasantry. They are ruthlessly oppressing peasants in collusion with reactionary bureaucrats, of whom many are of landlord origin.

* Compradore capitalists are a parastic class, which is entirely dependent on U.S. monopoly capital. Their economic activities are in most cases detached from production. They are amassing fabulous profits by trading in U.S. surplus goods, plundering South Korean resources and selling them to their masters, and by supplying the puppet army with military supplies.

* Compradore capitalists are closely related with the feudalistic landlord class. While exploiting peasants as feudalistic landowners and usurers, the landlord class is squeezing the working people as compradore capitalists. Meanwhile, urban compradore capitalists are oppressing and plundering the peasantry, by monopolizing fertilizers, funds and "aid goods" under the aegis of U.S. imperialism and making inroads into the countryside.

* All the successive South Korean puppet regimes, including the present "military regime," have been, without exception, under the control of landlords, compradore capitalists, pro-Japanese and pro-American elements and national traitors. No representative of the working people has ever been represented in these regimes. All their policies have been thoroughly subordinate and reactionary, and have been incompatible with the interests of the Korean people.

* Therefore, the South Korean people should fight against landlords, compradore capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats, not to mention the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces, in order to get rid of class oppression and exploitation and to win national independence and democracy.

* The land problem is one of the most important tasks to be solved for the democratic revolution in South Korea. The centuries-old desire of peasants for land should be realized by confiscating landlords' land without compensation and distributing it among landless or land-short peasants free of charge.

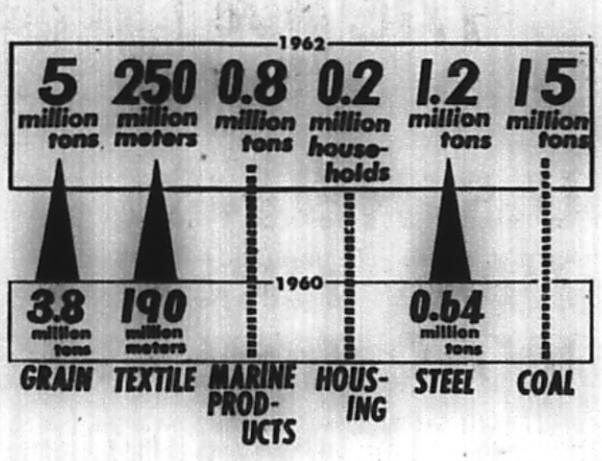
* It is also imperative for a successful anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist revolution to confiscate and nationalize factories, mines, railways, transportation facilities and banks owned by the U.S. imperialists, compradore capitalists and national traitors, to smash economic foundations of the foreign imperialists and domestic anti-patriotic forces and to open up a path to the development of the national economy.

* In order to wage anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist struggles successfully, all the patriotic, anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist forces, including youths, students, intellectuals, national enterprisers and medium and small merchants, should be widely rallied on the basis of labor-farmer alliance under the leadership of the working class, the most advanced social class. If all the patriotic forces are firmly united in a resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and feudalistic forces, the South Korean people are sure to win ultimate victory.

CLOSED SHELF

N. Korean Workers Start Toward Six Eminences Set For 1962

In his closing address to the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, Premier Kim Il Sung proposed six eminences to scale next year—5 million tons for grain, 250 million meters for textile, 800,000 tons for marine products, 200,000 households for housing construction, 1.2 million tons for steel and 15 million tons for coal. To scale these six eminences will play an important role in accomplishing successfully the Seven-Year Plan. Workers in North Korea are marching forward heroically toward these six eminences, of which three eminences are shown below:



Steel Workers Rise up to Produce 1.2 million Tons of Steel

The workers of steel and iron works under the Commission of Heavy Industry are energetically pushing ahead with preparations to put out 1,200,000 tons of steel next year, nearly double the figure of last year, according to a KCNA report of Sept. 29 from Pyongyang. It is the most important of the six heights indicated by the Party as the targets for next year.

Infinitely inspired by the bright prospect unfolded at the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, the steel workers are tapping all reserves to scale this eminence by readjusting and expanding the existing iron and steel works and raising the utility rate of metallurgical installations.

Scrap iron shops which will supply scrap iron to open hearths, electric hearths and converters according to different sizes and raw material and subsidiary raw material storehouses are now under construction. When completed, signal achievements will be made in the operation and technical control of the hearths, in the reduction of time a heat requires. The workers of the Kimchaik Iron Works have already scored big success in the installation of scrap iron cutting and pressing equipment for electric hearths. The workers of other iron and steel works are also striving to complete the installation of such equipment within the year.

Preparations are now under way for technical reconstruction including the rebuilding of the five-ton class electric hearths into ten-ton class, the establishment of a comprehensive gas supply system at the open hearths of the Whanghai Iron Works and the enlargement of the charging scoops.

Work has started for introducing chrome magnesia bricks and other new firebricks into furnaces and thereby extending their life span.

Iron and steel works are in the thick of the struggle for creating new technical norms through the active introduction of new work methods.

Determined to raise the output per square metre of the bottom space of the open hearths by 40 per cent, the workers of the Whanghai Iron Works are now waging a strenuous labour struggle for the establishment of a heat control system of the hearths.

The workers of the Kangsun Steel Works have risen up in a struggle for blowing oxygen into electric hearths on the basis of the experiences accumulated in the expreimental hearths. The workers of the Sungjin Steel Works have built a new oxygen separating set-up.

The workers of iron and steel works are pushing ahead with the work for raising the utility rate and production capacity of the furnaces and converters, thereby supplying in good time pig iron and granulated iron to the fields of steel making.

Part of Kim Chaik Iron Works.

Workers Rise up to Turn Out 250 Million Meters of Textiles

The workers of spinning and weaving mills in North Korea are now struggling to produce 250 million meters of textiles, according to a KCNA report of Oct. 4 from Pyongyang.

In order to fulfill successfully this enormous task, the Commission of Light Industry is now promoting the construction of spinning and weaving mills, including Chongjin and Shinuiju Chemical Fibre Mills, which will become big fibre suppliers.

Now, Pyongyang sees a speedy construction of Pyongyang Spinning and Weaving Factory No. 2, which, when completed, will have 100,000 spindles and other modern equipment. In Hesan City the construction of a flax-spinning and weaving factory is now under way. This factory will be equipped with 15,000 spindles. These two big factories will be put into operation around Aug. 15, next year.

Meanwhile, the workers of the Pyongyang Spinning and Weaving Factory are making preparations to weave 77 million metres of textiles and to increase the production of soft yarn textiles next year. They are also planning to increase the kinds of textile by five times and its output by 44 per cent.

Workers at spinning and weaving mills throughout the country are now stepping up their efforts to hit the production target for the first quarter of next year by December.

Coal Miners Rise for 15 Million Tons of Coal

Miners in North Korea are working enthusiastically to produce 15 million tons of coal next year and 25 million tons of coal annually at the end of the Seven-Year Plan period, according to a KCNA report of Sept. 29 from Pyongyang.

Workers at Aoji Coal Mines recently held a rally and decided to produce more than one million tons of coal next year and increase its annual production to 2 million tons in 1967. In order to fulfil this plan, the workers decided to increase the monthly digging speed from 100 metres to 200-300 metres.

The workers of Shinchang Youth Coal Mines, a big smokeless coal-supplying base, decided to hit within three years the target of 3 million tons set for the Seven-Year Plan.

Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan 1961-1967

Chemical Industry

The Seven-Year (1961-1967) Plan for the Development of National Economy outlined by the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party set it as one of the urgent tasks to develop chemical industry on a big scale for the extensive application of chemicals in the national economy.

In the plan period, systematic and overall development will be made in the inorganic chemical industry and organic synthetic industry, chemicals will be widely applied in rural economy and raw materials for light industry will be ensured in quantities through chemical methods.

In this period, the output of chemical industry will grow five times, of which chemical fibres seven times, synthetic resin 68 times, chemical fertilizers three times and agricultural chemicals nine times.

The big chemical industrial city of Hamheung, a pride of our country, will play a very important role in realizing the vast prospect opened before the Korean people in the march toward a chemical world.

Situated in the middle part of the eastern coast, Hamheung will grow during the plan period into a powerful chemical industrial centre with developed inorganic chemical industry and organic synthetic industry.

The Vinalon Factory which was completed in May, this year, with an annual production capacity of 10,000 tons will raise its annual capacity to 30,000 tons, twice the total world vinalon output in 1959.

The Vinyl Chloride Factory will also raise its annual production capaicty from 6,000 tons at present to 10,000 tons and a vichlon factory with a yearly production capacity of 10,000 tons will be newly built during the Seven-Year Plan period.

Vichlon fibre is warmer than cotton fibre. High-quality overcoat and suit materials as well as various kinds of textiles and materials for industrial use will be made of vichlon fibre.

During the Seven-Year Plan, synthetic rubber, dyestuff and pigment will be produced in quantities and the production of caustic soda, carbonate soda and other chemical products of various kinds will be increased rapidly.

During the same period, a big synthetic rubber factory with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons and a tire factory will be built with our own technique and our own force.

The factories and shops which produce quantities of phenol, urea and melamin resin and other synthetic resins and adhesives will also be built or expanded.

The inorganic chemical industry, whose foundation has already been firmly laid, will also enter a new stage in its development during the Seven-Year Plan period.

The annual output of chemical fertilizers in the Hamheung area will surpass the one million ton level in the last year of the Seven-Year Plan.

Ammonium will be produced through the gasification of coal. An ammonium compounding factory with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons will come into being in the Hamheung area.

Such broad prospects give a great hope to the chemical industrial workers in the Hamheung area as well as the working people throughout the country, and immensely inspire their creative labour struggle.

Now, they are full of confidence that they can carry out the program task with credit. All these are the reliable guarantee for the future development of this chemical industry city Hamheung.

The entire workers in Hamheung are marching forward with redoubled courage along the road of new victory indicated by the party.

Friendship, Cooperation, Solidarity

☆ Congratulatory Cable to King of Yemen

PYONGYANG, Oct. 12 (KCNA)—Choi Yong Kun, Chairman of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly sent on Oct. 12 a congratulatory cable to the King of Yemen, in honor of the anniversary of the founding of the Kingdom of Yemen. In the cable, the Chairman expressed his conviction that the present friendly relations would be further developed between the two peoples through joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and for peace.

☆ First Cuban Ambassador to Korea Arrives in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, Oct. 10 (KCNA)—Lazaro Bigoa Aranda, First Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the DPRK arrived in Pyongyang on Oct. 10 by plane together with his embassy staff.

☆ Cables and Letters from Korea to "Rally for Promoting Friendship Between Japan and Korea"

PYONGYANG, Oct. 5(KCNA)—Social organizations in Korea sent to the "Rally for Dispatching 300-man Goodwill Mission to Korea and for Promoting Japanese-Korean Friendship" letters and cables wholeheartedly supporting the Japanese people's struggle against "'ROK'-Japan Talks" and for peaceful unification of Korea as well as for further development of friendship and cultural interchange between the two peoples.

☆ Polish Ship "Pyongyang" Arrives at Nampo Port

PYONGYANG, Oct. 7 (KCNA)—The Polish ship "Pyongyang," arrived at Nampo Port on Oct. 6 after sailing 12,000 miles for about two months on her maiden voyage. The fraternal Polish people named the modern 10,000-ton class ship "Pyongyang," in honor of the 15th anniversary of the Aug.15 Liberation of Korea. The ship will contribute to the development of friendship and economic interchange between the Korean and Polish peoples.

Discontinue Murderous Trials Against S. Korean Patriots!

* The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military rulers have recently held courts, sentencing conscientious politicians, journalists and students to death or heavy penalties. They cooked up such cases as the so-called "Minjok Ilbo Case" (President Cho Yong Su and two other leaders of the newspaper were sentenced to death, August 28, 1961); "the National Students League Case" (nine students sentenced to prison terms of five years or more, or to life imprisonment on Sept. 30, 1961); "the Socialist Party Case" (7 party leaders sentenced to death or to 5—15 years' prison terms); "the Reformist Party Case" (6 party leaders sentenced to 5—15 years' prison terms). They are now bent on cooking up the so-called "Taegu Demonstration Against Two Evil Laws Case" and "the Socialist Popular Party Case" in order to try and punish many more patriotic persons. All these facts graphically show that the present South Korean ruling groups are heinous hangmen and national traitors.

* All those who were tried and punished by the "military regime," had demanded the expulsion of foreign forces, peaceful unification of the country, South-North negotiations and interchange. They also had demanded that the ruined South Korean economy and people's living be saved with the help of the powerful foundations of the national economy built in the northern half of the Republic. Their acts were really patriotic as they cherished the destiny of the country and nation and did their best to fulfil their national duty.

* Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military rulers punished them severely, branding their assertions and activities as "anti-state." This is quite an unforgivable traitorous act. It is the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military rulers who should be punished as the enemies of the Korean people and national traitors.

* In order to maintain their collapsing colonialist rule, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military rulers are making desperate efforts to repress the people's movement for peaceful unification of the fatherland and to eliminate all the democratic and patriotic forces by strengthening further the suppression of the South Korean people.

* However, history teaches us that no amount of suppression can save the fascists from ultimate collapse. Syngman Rhee was a good example of this lessons.

* Ruling groups in Washington is praising the military trials as a "manifestation of patriotism and devotion." This reaction of the U.S. ruling groups demonstrates that the "military trials" are aimed at safeguarding the U.S. imperialists' policy of national division and aggression, and at maintaining the colonialist rule of the U.S. imperialists confronting a total catastrophe. This also shows that the trials are directed by the U.S. imperialists. These facts also show that the South Korean people will be unable to get out of the present miserable condition until the U.S. imperialists are forced out of South Korea.

Koreans in Japan Denounce Military Trials in S. Korea

The U.S. imperialists are continuously instigating the South Korean "military regime" to sentence journalists, politicians, youths and students, and other patriotic people to heavy penalties, on the charge that they advocated peaceful unification of their fatherland and South-North interchange.

Korean citizens in Japan, whether left or right, are conducting movements to save the South Korean patriots, protesting against the severe suppression of these patriotic people by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets.

On Oct. 9, 1,600 delegates of Korean women in the Tokyo districts rallied at the Kyoritsu Hall in Tokyo and denounced the "military regime" for the criminal suppression of the innocent people. Also attending the rally were women affiliated with the Union of "ROK" Residents in Japan.

Meanwhile, rallies were held on Sept. 23 and 29, attended by more than 6,000 youths and students in the Tokyo area. Among the participants in the rallies were youths and students affiliated with the Union of "ROK" Residents in Japan.

Later, the delegates of the participants visited the "ROK Mission in Japan," demanding the South Korean authorities discontinue the military trials and release immediately all the patriots now under arrest.

Pro-"ROK" compatriots in Japan also demand the military fascists stop their bestial acts. The "ROK" Youth League in Japan, "ROK" Journalists' Group in Japan, "Council of Korean Men of Culture in Japan" and other organizations have issued statements demanding the South Korean authorities suspend the suppression of journalists and release the executives of the "Minjok Ilbo" and the leaders of the "National Students' League for National Unification."

Further, the General Headquarters of the Union of "ROK" Residents in Japan, which have supported the "military regime," is demanding discontinuation of repressive actions.

Japanese People Rise Up, Too

The suppression of South Korean patriots by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets is arousing strong indignation among the Japanese people.

The National Federation of Press Workers' Union, National Congress of Culture, Civil Liberties Council and other 53 organizations have issued statements protesting against the suppression of South Korean patriots by the U.S. and military junta.

As many as 1,600 cultural leaders and other famous intellectuals have already applied for membership in the "Save 'ROK' Journalists Society."

On Oct. 2, the delegates of All-Japan Students' Council for Joint Struggle, Council of Japanese Youth Groups and other 14 youth organizations called at the puppet "ROK Mission in Japan" to protest against the military trials. These organizations represented 12 million Japanese youths.

These facts prove that the Japanese people are positively supporting the Korean people for their struggle against the fascistic suppression in South Korea as well as for evacuation of the U.S. forces and peaceful unification of Korea.

More than 1,500 Korean youths and students in the Tokyo area meet in a rally held on Sept. 29, to denounce military trials in South Korea.

I.P.I. Protests Against Death Sentences to S.Korean Newsmen

I.P.I. (International Press Institute) issued a statement on Sept. 29 demanding the South Korean authorities to restore immediately freedom and to safeguard fundamental human rights in South Korea, in connection with the death sentences of executives of the "Minjok Ilbo."

A copy of the statement, which was sent to the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan, follows:

The International Press Institute, representing newspaper editors in 48 countries where the press is free, is deeply concerned at the death sentences passed on three executives of the former Seoul newspaper Minjok Ilbo.

The sentences are now under an appeal which is due to be heard shortly by a panel of seven judges.

Without seeking in any way to forestal the appeal court's verdict, the International Press Institute feels bound to put on record the profound sense of shock which these three death sentences have caused among its editor-members. Not the least reason for concern has been the lack of detailed information coming from Seoul about this case which has resulted in the impression arising abroad that the three men may have been sentenced mainly because of their journalistic activities and not as a result of any clearly-demonstrated criminal action.

A telegram pointing out this fact which was sent a week ago by the Institute to the government of the Republic of Korea has so far remained unanswered.

For this reason, and without wishing to interfere in any way with the due process of law, the Institute, on behalf of its members, expresses the earnest hope that the principles of press freedom in South Korea will be safeguarded and considerations of elementary humanity respected.

Suppressive Step Against S. Korean Medium Traders

PYONGYANG Sept. 29, (KCNA)—The South Korean military rulers decided to deprive 240 middle and small trading companies of the "right to tender" from October 4, thereby sealing up their business activities, according to a Kyungje Tongshin report of Sept. 28 from Seoul.

These middile and small companies, the report added, have never taken U.S. surplus goods in time owing to the shortage of funds.

The South Korean medium and small trading companies are confronted with serious financial difficulties due to the repeated raise of the dollar-hwan exchange rate, the hike of U.S. commodity prices and the forcible sale of U.S. surplus goods by the U.S. imperialists and to the freezing of funds and the intensification of plunder through taxation by the South Korean military rulers.

In an attempt to strengthen their political foothold by making foreign trade a monopoly of a handful of comprador capitalists, the U.S. imperialists and the military rulers already cancelled the business licence of 70 major trading companies on September 20.

Military Fascists to Close Down Schools

The "military authorities" in South Kyongsang Province recently announced a "Plan for Adjusting Private Middle and High Schools," according to a Radio Pusan broadcast. When the plan is enforced, one-third of all private middle and high schools in the province will be closed down for the reason that they lack in necessary facilities or short of students.

Fish Catch Drastically Drops

PYONGYANG Sept. 29, (KCNA)—The fisheries output in South Korea is on a steady decline, according to Pusan Ilbo.

The hair-tail catch from May to August this year on the eastern sea was forty per cent below that in the corresponding period of last year and the sand launce catch on the southern sea has fallen by more than a half as against last year.

Such decrease in the fish catch of South Korea is attributable to the ruin of the South Korean fishing industry resulting from the frequent naval exercises by the U.S. navy and the shortage of fishing vessels and fishing tackle of the South Korean fishermen.

Difficulties of Living Drive People to Suicide in South Korea

An unemployed, nearly 35 years old, recently committed suicide because of hunger in Daichang Dong, Pusan city, according to a report of "Pusan Ilbo" (Pusan Daily News). Seven similar cases occurred in the past several days in Masan city. Almost all of them had quitted their home villages in search of jobs in cities.

"Pusan Ilbo" also reports that a family of five killed themselves owing to extreme difficulties of living in Choryang Dong, Pusan city.

While her husband was out in search of a job, Kim Man Ryun and her three children killed themselves by taking poison. Finding his wife and children dead when he came home, her husband also killed himself.

A girl of 21 years of age, looking for a job in vain, committed suicide in Seoul, and a certain Kim Hong Ryul also killed himself because of unemployment and hunger.

Such tragedies show that South Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation has been turned into a "land of death."

Students Starve

A university student fell unconscious on Sept. 28 owing to starvation on the road before Chungnam University in Taejun, according to a Radio Taejun broadcast. Huang Jong Chul, a student of Sunchun Normal University, had been wandering on the street in search of a job in order to earn his school expenses, the broadcast said.

Meanwhile, a night-school student in Pusan recently starved, according to a "Pusan Ilbo" report from South Korea. The poor boy of North Pusan High School had been employed by a certain petroleum company. He worked from early morning every day, but his salary was not enough for him to live on. He had to work not only to earn his school expenses, but to support his father and brothers.

Coal Miners Demand Immediate Payment of Wages in Arrears

Some 400 workers at "Pungkok Coal Mines" in Kangwon Province, South Korea, recently demanded the "military authorities" pay immediately their wages in arrears, according to a "Tonga Ilbo" report. The workers' wages had been in arrears of payment for seven months.

Founding Anniversary of Kim Il Sung Univ. Commemorated

The Kim Il Sung University was 15 years old on October 1. A commemorative meeting was held that evening in Pyongyang with the attendance of the faculty members, students, graduates, cadres of the Party and Government organs and social organizations and men of letters, arts and the press.

The platform was taken by Premier Kim Il Sung and Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Hong Myung Hi, Kim Chang Man, Li Hyo Soon, Kim Kwang Hyup and Han Sang Doo. Also seen in the platform party were Kim Jong Hang, Minister of Higher Education, Oh Hyun Joo, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League, and workers in the field of education.

At the meeting a congratulatory message sent in the joint name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Cabinet of the Republic to the faculty members and the students of the Kim Il Sung University on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the university was conveyed amid a standing ovation. Then Comrade Ha Ang Chun, Candidate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Rector of the Kim Il Sung University, delivered the report.

According to the report, the university, which was set up under extremely adverse situation with seven departments in the year following the Liberation, has today developed into the highest palace of all-embracing sciences with 11 departments and 58 chairs even after the Kim Chaik Polytechnical College and three other colleges have been separated from the university.

Today in this university more than 5,600 sons and daughters of the working people of our country are absorbed in their scientific study.

After the meeting, Premier Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the faculty members of the university.

Highly speaking of the achievements made by the faculty members of the university in training national cadres in the past period, the Premier stated that we have made no small success in this work.

Then he continued: the future task is to raise onto a higher level the scientific research work as well as the work of teaching and educating the students. And this task also can be fulfilled because we have already laid the foundation, the Premier added.

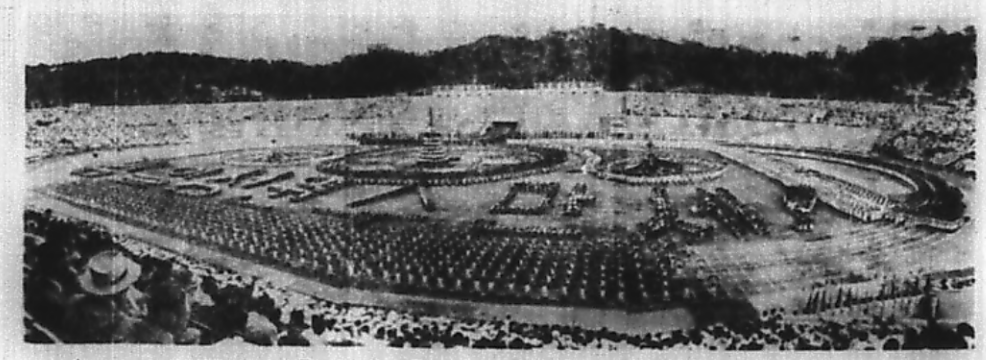
When the task of training cadres and that of scientific research work provided for in the Seven-Year Plan are successfully fulfilled, our country will become an advanced socialist state with a modern science and developed culture.

Then the Premier laid emphasis on turning out more scientific and technical cadres on the electronics line which is vital for the development of the machine building industry, advancing the power industry utilizing atomic power and on training a greater number of cadres in chemical industry.

Inspired by the sincere instruction of Comrade Premier, the faculty members of the university renewed their resolve to live up to the expectation of the Party and the respected and beloved leader by bringing about fresh, signal successes in education and teaching as well as in scientific research.

After the meeting, Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders saw art performance of students.

A ceremony for awarding state decorations to faculty members was also held in the university.



A scene of "Workers' Party Age," a mass display, forming the words, "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

Premier Kim Il Sung Honors Athletes

In celebration of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party—the congress of victors—a mass gymnastic display named "The Era of the Workers' Party" was performed in the Moranbong stadium in Pyongyang with the participation of 27,700 and more students.

This mass display commanded universal admiration because it displayed historically and epically the Korean people's achievements made through their struggle under the leadership of the Party headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, and because it was an excellent performance even from a technical point of view.

In 1960, the number of members of athletic bodies in the northern part of the Republic was 3.6 times larger than in 1956.

In 1960, the number of persons who passed the examination of physical strength increased 3.5 times as against that in 1956.

The number of athletes in 1960 also increased 10.2 times compared with that in 1956.

More than 27,000 persons are now receiving physical education at more than 150 institutes to become physical educators.

Meanwhile, Premier Kim Il Sung awarded honors to athletic workers, youths and students who distinguished themselves in creating and directing this mass display "The Era of the Workers' Party" as well as in developing physical upbuilding of our nation. The ceremony was held on Oct. 8 in the Moranbong Stadium.

Party and Gov't Leaders See Art Performance

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Leaders of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government on Oct. 8 enjoyed a theatrical performance "Echo," now on the stage of the Moranbong Theatre. The play was produced by the Kangwon Provincial Arts Thearte as a feature of the All-Korea Arts Festival to celebrate the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

The "Echo" won the high praise of the spectators that day.

Speaking highly of this play, Marshal Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The play 'Echo' deserves great praise, for it reflects the demand of our era and the aspiration of our people.

"The play holds undoubtedly a high place among the recently produced works of art for its excellent expression of the life of farmers who are united in the cooperativization movement."

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The DPRK Documentary Film Studio recently completed a long 13-roll film, "Glory to the Partisans." In this film, which is now on show, is represented the historic struggle of the Korean Communists, headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, in the thirties, against Japanese imperialism and for national liberation.

Korean patriots' heroic struggle and the hard life they led, as well as their struggle for building a Marxist-Leninist Party, for the first time in Korean history, are inspiring all the spectators.

Remarkable Increase in Technical Cadres is Expected

One of the most important tasks to be carried out during the Seven-Year Plan period (1961~1967) is to achieve an overall technical innovation throughout the national economy.

From this point of view, it is of prime importance to produce as many technicians and specialists as possible in the shortest possible space of time.

By the end of 1970, North Korea will have 230,000 technicians and specialists as well as more than 600,000 assistant engineers and middle-class experts. During the period of the plan, the number of technicians and specialists from universities and colleges will increase to 176,000, while that of assistant engineers and middle-class experts from higher technical schools to more than 460,000. As the result, technical workers will number as many as 108 per 1,000 workers by the end of 1967, a remarkable jump from the present 32.

In order to realize this enormous increase in the number of technicians, a large-scale expansion of the existing universities and higher technical schools will be carried out during the period of the Seven-Year Plan. It is expected that the number of universities and colleges will be increased to 128 from 78 at present and the number of students, accordingly, to 227,000 from 97,000.

The number of the students who will be studying in higher technical schools at the end of the Seven-Year Plan is expected to be 24.7 times the present number.

Particularly, by expanding colleges attached to factories—the superiority of this form of education has been proved through practical experience—, a great number of technical cadres fully capable of applying theory to practice will be produced from among the working people. Moreover, universities and colleges are seriously considering plans to expand night schools and correspndence courses, along the line laid down by the Party.

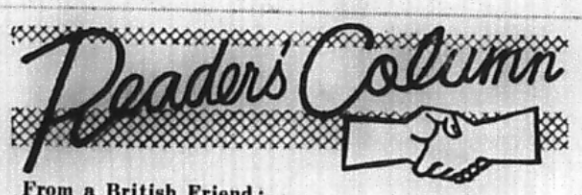
A nine-year universal compulsory technical education will be systematically established in order to equip the younger generation with modern science and technology and to turn them into well-developed socialist constructors.

To meet the growing demand for far more scientific and educational cadres, doctorial institutes and postgraduate courses at universities, colleges and scientific research organs will be expanded during the period of the plan.

Deep care will be extended by the Party and the Government to strengthen material and technical foundations for promoting the work of training technical cadres. Thus, in the field of higher education alone, the total floor space will be expanded by more than 1,300,000 square metres during the period of the plan.

Further, many facilities will be installed for the purpose of conducting experiments required for equipping future cadres with modern science and technology. All expenses for this will be borne by the State.

Success in the task of producing a greater number of technical cadres is important not only for leading the Seven-Year Plan to victory, but also for laying a firm foundation for the further development of the country.



From a British Friend:

Thank you for the copies of your journal.

I appreciate your objectives and policy and see nothing wrong in mobilizing public opinion for the unification of your country. I have witnessed the abnormal and unusual situation in Germany and can see the effect.

However, despite the ideological differences that divide the world into Eeast and West I firmly believe in Afro-Asian unity and solidarity. Japanese imperialism is known to everyone and at the psychological moment I am sure they will be thrown out of Asia, as likewise in other parts of the world.

Whether we like it or not, things will change and continue to change and the real Pan-Asian revolution for national reconstruction is soon to begin.

Your mission is a difficult one and your task an uneasy one but remember that truth will always triumph over falsehood and it may not be long before the unification of Korea will become a reality.

Wishing you the best of luck in the future.

Yours faithfully,

From a British reader.

From an American Friend:

Dear Sir:

Tank you very much for your informative and vital newssheet. I (and my friends) appreciate it very much, and eagerly await it.

My address has changed for the school year. Please send further issues to my new address.

Thank You,

From an American reader.

The People's Korea

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